NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SPECE N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STS

TERMS, cash in actuance. Money and by mail well be a PIE DAILY RERALD, two cents per copy, W per an FIE WERKLY HERALD, every Suburday, at size only, or Si per annum; the European Sedition every Wedge, or Si per annum to any peri of Great I as a cent per copy. Si per annum to any peri of Great I as to any part of the Continent, both to include poton suffermed Edition on the Sib and Data of such months at a or copy, or \$1 50 per annula.

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YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important words, whiched from any quarter of the world; if used, will be the contained to the containing the containing parts for. \$\mathbf{E}\$ our Fouriers Correspondence are \$P_{\text{REP}}\$ performed to Seal all Lettures and \$P_{\text{ACC}}\$.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLOS GARDEN. Broadway.—Ivalian Opera—After con—Tenvarore—Lombarot—Locrenia Bongia. Evening— Inos Cuest—Silection from Opera—Bosery Magairs

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Insurance Goo WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - EVERTBODT'S LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-Duran

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—PARON AND PYTHIAS—STAGE STRUCK—IRISH ENIGRANT—MAGIC TRUMPET BABNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Af

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway.—Er Dances, &c.—Peter Piper Paper Poper.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Ain't Got Time to Tarry NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.-Gro. CHRISTY'S MIN-

NEW OPERA HOUSE, 720 Broadway.—Drawton's Par EOR OPERAS AND LYBED PROVERSS—Matinee at Two o'Clock— OLIVIERA, THE VIOLENES. CHATHAM AMPHITHRATER.—EQUESTRIAN PERFO

TEMPLE HALL, Ninth street.—King Solomon's Temple MOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.-WAUGE'S ITALLA.

New York, Saturday, December 17, 1859.

So far as concerned the active partici John Brown's foray, that affair reached its finale yesterday. About noon Green, Copeland, Cook and Coppie were hanged at Charlestown. The malefactors deported themselves with calmness and resolution. An immense throng witnessed the execution, the particulars of which are On Thursday evening Cook and Coppie made bold attempt to escape. They had succeeded by patient labor, and with the assistance of an old knife and a bedscrew, in sawing off their manacles and in digging through the wall of the pri-son, and making their way into the prison yard. Nothing now -stood between them and iberty but a wall about fifteen feet in height. They easily reached the top of this barrier; but just at the critical moment, when the heads of the prisoners appeared above the top of the wall. the sentinel observed them, and gave the alarm by discharging his musket. They were speedily seized, and proper precautions taken to prevent any further effort to escape. The body of Cook was despatched to New York, while that of Coppie was sent to his friends in Iowa. Some colored persons in Philadelphia have requested that the remains of the two black men might be delivered to them for burial, but we are not advised as to whether Governor Wise acceded to the

request.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over till Monday. In the House Manne Bonham, or South Carolina, and Sims, of Kentucky, delivered speeches on the relations between th North and the South, signifying their preference for a dissolution of the Union rather than endure the continued aggressions of the North upon the constitutional rights of the South. These gentlemen having concluded their remarks, the House proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result:-

No election. On this ballot fourteen republicans deserted Sherman and voted for Gilmer, but the democrats declined to follow their example. Mr. Gilmer here withdrew from the contest and nominated Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, a member of the Southern opposition, and representative of the Harper's Ferry district. Another balloting was had, which resulted as follows:--

There being no choice the House adjourned. The democratic members held a caucus last night, and tacitly agreed to stand by their candidate until some new combination can be effected. There seems now to be little prospect of an organization

until after the holidays.

The steamship America, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at Hallfax yesterday. She brings advices to the 4th instant, three days later than previous accounts. The news, however, is unimportant. The composition of the European Congress occupied a large share of public atten-tion, and Lord Palmerston was urged as the repre-sentative of Great Britain. The French fleet had ed two forts of Morocco, at the mouth of the river Tetuan, and had subsequently assumed a position of neutrality. The London money market ad undergone no change, and consols on the 3d instant were quoted at 964 a 964. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and a decline of one-eighth of a penny per pound on all descriptions is reported. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull.

The Supreme Court in Columbia county has issued an injunction, by which the sale of the ferry leases now held by the Union Ferry Company, which was to take place to-day, has been stopped. The grounds for this order of the Court are set

forth in a legal document, which may be found on the second page of to-day's Heralin.

The Board of Police Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The resignation of officer James G. Finch, of the Twenty-firs precinct, was received and accepted. A resolution was passed requesting the District Attorney to ed against the poll clerks of the Fourth disproceed against the poll clerks of the Fourta un-trict, Twenty-second ward, for their alleged mis-conduct in the canvass of the votes at the last elecsen. A communication was received from a large number of merchants, asking that a boat's crew be retained at the Quarantine to enforce the sanitary regulations. It was referred to the General Superintendent with power. In the Special Bessions on Thursday, officers Bowers and Woodward were sensenced to pay a fine of \$50 cach, for an aggravated assault and battery upon Jane McCord, keeper of

To-day, at ten o'clock A. M., a meeting will be eld in the Jewish Synagogue, in Greene street, for the purpose of devising measures and procuring aid for the relief of the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and Morocco. Rev. Dr. Raphall, the rabbi, will address the meeting.

foreign nows received yesterday was considered avorable for cotion, and the market here closed at an advance of %c. per lb , especially for midding up. lands, which we now quote at D.40 per ... In.

nbraced about 2,400 bales, including 1,300 in tra The news affected the flour market unfavorably, and com-mon grades of State and Western were 5 cents per bbl. lower, while the higher qualities were dull, and sales of all kinds moderate. Wheat was heavy, with small sales. Milwaukee club was at \$1 20, and prime white Indiana and Michigan at \$1 40 a \$1 50. Corn was firm, with moderate sales. Pork was less active, and closed at easier rates. Ness sold at \$16 10 and prime at \$11 50. The sugar market was firm, and closed at an advance of \$40. per lb., with sales of 1,400 hhds., 216 boxes and 10,000 bags Manila, at full prices. Coffee was firm, but quiet. Freights were firm, with moderate engagem

The Union Meeting-Is It to be a Failure

or a Triumph! Such is the jeopardy into which the social fabric is brought by the progress of treason and revolution—to such a degree is the public mind excited by recent events, that alarming symptoms of riot developed themselves at the meeting held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening for the ostensible purpose of collecting money for John Brown's wife and children, but more probably for the organization and arming of another insurrectionary expedition to the South. The incendiary language used on that occasion, inciting to massacre and revolution, seems to indicate that the latter is the real object of these meetings. Nothing prevented a bloody termination to the pro ceedings but the presence of a large force of police. On the same evening at Philadelphia a similar meeting was held, and the same scenes occurred; and there, too, it was only by the active exertions of the police that a sanguinary outbreak was suppressed. And in the halls of Congress, where there are no police, the same violent language is heard and the same excitement prevails. A few days ago almost a riot took place on the floor of the House of Representatives, where the members are armed to the teeth. There is no knowing at what moment a deadly encounter may begin there; and nothing, in fact, but the good sense and moderation of some of the members can prevent a conflict which seems almost irre-And all this is brought on us by the reckless

demagogues of political factions, which are working the rapid ruin of the country. At no period of our history was the nation so prosperous as it is now, and never were such bright prospects of future glory and prosperity presented to any people's view; but since the foundation of the republic never was the country in such a state of political anarchy and demoralization as at this moment. A revolution is making fearful strides, which, if not speedily arrested, will not only destroy all our present prosperity, but blight our pros pects forevermore-splitting this mighty confederacy, which now commands the respect of the world-splitting it into three or perhaps four geographical sections, each embroiled with its neighbors in sectional wars, like the nations of South America. Thus, becoming the prey of each other, they would soon b swallowed up one by one by the great Powers of Europe, which now envy our greatness, fear our commercial rivalry, and still more the successful example of our democratic institutions. To such a fearful catastrophe does the thickening plot of red revolution now hasten. In the midst of this impending crisis,

four or five thousand of the merchante of New York-the commercial metropolis of the Union-sign a call convening a meeting at the Academy of Music on Monday next, to denounce the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, to reassure the South of the friendly feeling of the North, and to protest against all sectionalism and revolutionary tenthat two ex-Presidents—Martin Van Buren and Millard Fillmore, citizens of this State-are in vited to attend. Whether they will come or not we cannot say. It is a movement of whose objects, as announced in the call, every good man must approve. But there are two things that ought to be guarded against: one is, that the meeting be not perverted to a totally different purpose from that which is intended by the signers; and the other, that the meeting do not content itself with a mere expression of sentiment, or the passing of a set of resolutions. If attention is not paid to these two points, the great Union meeting will end in a bottle of smoke, and all the speeches will be mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing;" or, what is still worse, this great gathering will be used as an instrument to lift a dirty outcast faction from the gutter, wash its face, give it a new suit of clothes, and introduce it to decent society.

This movement was secretly set on foot by desperate clique, known as the Albany Regency, to retrieve the ground lost in the late municipal election by their confederates in Tammany Hall, and to make smooth the way for their delegation to Charleston, which migh otherwise have a hard road to travel. The object is to bring Seymour out prominently at the meeting, in order that it may be a sort of passport to him at the South, and enable him to elbow other men out of his way at the National Convention, where they hope to inflict a nomination on the country worse than any that has been ever made.

Now, it is easy to see how the merchants fell into the trap of signing the call. They signed it because they felt that it tallied with their own ideas and that the times demanded it, and they did not see the real and secret designs of the movement; but they know it now, or ought to know it. To be forewarned is to be forearmed; and it rests with themselves whether they are to be sold, or whether they will turn the occasion to their own account, and render it profitable to the good cause. Let them look

harply after the preliminaries. The preliminary arrangements are all cut and dried for the meeting, and are of such a character that that eminently national democrat, Judge Bronson, cannot approve of them, as may be seen by his letter in another column. It is evident that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark"-something dirty in the proceedings of the Coal Hole dynasty. Let the merchants, therefore, beware lest they should be dragged through the mire at the tail of Tammany Hall and its kindred clique at Albany, who, a short time ago, played so dishonest a part in reference to the private letter of the Governor of Virginia.

The signers ought to attend in full force, and take the management of the meeting into their own hands. Have not the merchants of New York a better right to the control of a great Union movement than any number of the leaders of a rotten old faction? Have they not greater interests at stake? Why should not they originate a great conservative movement, and thus defeat the tricks and schemes of a set of political jugglers at Albany, who cooks spoil the broth."

for their own base purposes? We are greatly mistaken in the character of these gentlemen if they will permit their names and themselves to be placed in the mean position of utensils for a defeated and degraded faction. Let the merchants assume the direction of the proceedings, and not only denounce treason and disunion, but organize a comprehensive course of action, the first step of which is to nominate man of the right stamp for the Presidency on a Union and conservative platform; not some obscure nobody upon whom the people cannot rely in the hour of danger, but man well known to the whole country and respected and loved by all classes. The man who best answers to this description is General Scott. Let him, therefore, be nominated on Monday evening, and an electric effect will be produced throughout the land. The conservative elements of the country will then have a standard bearer around whom they can rally with enthusiasm, and the revolutionary party will be overwhelmed with defeat as sure as that o-morrow's sun will rise.

We hope New York, the centre of political light to the rest of the Union, will take the initiative in this great movement; and that the merchants of the city will neither allow their meeting to be used for the vile purposes of a faction, nor to pass away as a mere fizzle, but that they will make it a splendid triumph, the first of a series of Scott meetings as enthusiastic and successful as those which carried the election of old "Tippecanoe" in 1840. But whether they take any practical action or not, we call upon the public throughout the country to set the ball in motion at once. Let meetings be held in every State, and county, and town, and let delegates be sent to a con vention to meet in this city to confor the nomi nation on the man most worthy of it and the man best fitted to save the Union from the shipwreck to which it is so fast drifting with wind and tide, upon a lee shore.

THE UNION FERRY LEASES-THE SALE STOP PED BY INJUNCTION.—It will be seen, by the legal documents published in another column, that the sale of the ferry leases, which was to have taken place to day, has been stopped by injunction. The order has been obtained from the Supreme Court in Columbia county, it not being considered desirable to make the application to any of the local judges. The bill on which it has been granted sets forth two points. The first concedes the claim of New York to the franchise involved in the ferries, but insists that they are vested in the Corporation; that they are a part of the delegated sovereign power for political and governmental objects only, and that consequently the Corporation are bound to exercise the franchise, not for purposes of emolument, but for the benefit of the inhabitants of the two cities and of those who use the ferries. The second alleges that the powers of the Corporation being of this character, have always been and still are subject to legislative control, and that by an act passed in May, 1845, the Corporation were divested of all control over the ferries, and the power to grant licenses to run them vested in three commis-

Whatever validity there may be in these arguments, it is a matter for congratulation that the efforts made to force on a premature said of these leases have been defeated. They do no expire for another sixteen months, and there fore the haste that has been manifested in regard to them has justly afforded grounds for the snapision also one people of Brooklyn were being unfairly dealt with. That feeling has not been weakened by the unaccountable failure of the Committee of Conference, appointed by the Board of Aldermen to consi the matter, to make a report—the more especially when they seemed to have arrived at an agreement with the Brooklyn delegation. The specific charge of collusion which is made in the bill seems to be founded on the fact that, granted of the Catharine and Wall street ferries, they do not expire until May, 1863, those leases have been shortened by agreement between our corporate authorities and the Union Company, in order to secure a sale in one lot of all the ferries at present in their hands.

In connection with this latter arrangement we may mention that a rumor is prevalent that an agreement has been recently entered into between the directors of the Union Company and the proprietors of the ferries of the Ea district, to the effect that as soon as the leases are obtained by the former, they shall consoli date the whole of them, from Red Hook to Greenpoint, in the hands of a single monopoly, maintaining the passenger fares at a uniform rate of two cents.

We repeat, therefore, that it is a subject for felicitation that these corrupt compacts have been for the moment defeated, and that time will be obtained for the people of Brooklyn to try by a suit the force of the arguments set forth in their bill. The citizens of New York are equally interested in the assertion of the principles involved in those arguments, for the question is one simply of the expediency of suffering powerful moneyed corporations to override by the weight of their influence all considerations of public policy and con-

W. H. SEWARD COMING-PREPARATIONS FOR His Reception.-We understand that the Hon. W. H. Seward is expected to arrive at this port from Europe, perhaps to-morrow, and certain ly within two or three days, and that private circulars are afloat among the republican managers involving the necessary instructions for a grand republican reception in this city, and for liberal demonstrations and a large consumption of gunpowder, at every available point along the Hudson river, and the Central Railroad all the way up to Auburn. Very well. so be it. We hope that Mr. Seward, however will avail himself of his reception here to de fine his position concerning his "irrepressible conflict" and Brown and Helper, so that the Gerrit Smith abolitionists, as well as our more conservative politicians, may clearly under-

GOVERNOR MORGAN'S MESSAGE.-We under. stand that Governor Morgan, in his annua message, will touch the slavery trouble very gingerly, and especially Brown and Helper. These two enthusiasts in the common cause have been a little too fast, and the damager which they have thus inflicted upon the republican party must be repaired as quietly as po sible. When a party is thus compelled to beg the question it is in danger of being routed Thus the old adage is fulfilled-"Too many

When it was first given out last summer that the Albany Regency intended to pack a delega-tion to Charleston that would be a unit, it was also reported that their plan of operations at Charleston comprehended a good deal of beating about the bush, as in 1852, and finally a bold push for Horatio Seymour, and his nomination after the fashion of poor Pierce. Our readers also know that at the Regency State Convention of last September a complete delegation was appointed to Charles uch materials, and under such rules, as to be a unit in the hands of Dean Richmond & Company. But it is equally well known that there vas another Democratic State Convention at Syracuse at the same time with that of the Regency, and utterly opposed to their plan of acking for Charleston, and in favor of the lection of delegates by the Congressional district system.

Of this unruly division of the democracy the Albany Regency denounced Fernando Wood as the alpha and omega; and so, between the Regency and Tammany Hall, it was resolved that Wood should be destroyed. Thus ad monished, Mr. Wood resolved upon an appeal to the national and conservative democracy of this city, in defiance of the Regency and Tammany Hall. Alarmed at this, and aware of his popularity, poor Tammany was much embarrassed what to do; but finally hit upon the desperate expedient of nominating for Mayor Mr. Havemeyer, and for Counsel to the orporation Mr. Taden-two prominent leaders in the Van Buren Buffalo abolition movement of 1848. The object of this ticket was the conciliation of the black republicans; but, although one of our black republican organs was induced to take the field in behalf of this democratic republican coalition, and although many republicans supported Havemeyer, he was handsomely defeated by the independent national democratic candidate, Fernando Wood.

Thus this attempt of the Regency and Tam pany to put this man down and out of the way f any further interference with their Charleston programme, resulted in his elevation to a very high position of power in the regular national democratic camp. And so it was that the Regency game of working Mr. Seymour through the Charleston Convention by the balance of power of the solid vote of New York was spoiled. The triumph of Mr. Wood settles the question concerning a contesting New York delegation. Such a delegation will be elected in the manner indicated, and doubtless it will e accepted as the legitimate delegation at

The Albany Regency and Tammany Hall thus having been rebuked by the national democracy of this city, upon a test question, and thus being driven to their wits' end, have hit upon the notable device of a grand display in our approaching city Union meeting, n order to cover over the disgrace of their late defeat and its damaging affiliations with black republicanism. Hence we find the Tammany leaders very conspicuous in this Union movement; and hence we find Horatio Seynour designated as the leading orator for this great occasion. Thus Tammany and the Regency may suppose that Mr. Seymour, backed up by the conservative mercantile interests of New York city, will still be available at Charleston, notwithstanding the late crushing vote of our city democracy against him and his

Presidential engineers
We venture to say, however, that the Charles on game of the Regency and Tammany has been played out—that the certificates of our New York merchants will not save them, and that however eloquently Mr. Seymour may eulogize "our glorious Union," he will still be regarded at Charleston as the aspirant of an inscrupulous clique that does not represent the wishes of our national democracy. In this view, this Tammany Union dodge is a regular political swindle, and as such we denounce it to the country. But this unscrupulous clique of political spoilsmen, who sold a private letter of Governor Wise for twenty dellars, and then charged that it had been surreptitiously taken out of their hands, are ready for any trick to save their bacon.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE THEATRES.-We published in yesterday's paper a communication announcing that the principal persons engaged in getting up an anti-slavery drama for one of the city theatres had withdrawn from the establishment, having been intimidated by letters threatening personal violence to them should they continue to appear on the stage.

This emeute is nothing more than what might

have been expected by any one who is familiar with the effect of abolition sentiments upon the politics, religion and literature of the country. in less than twenty-five years niggerism has killed off two great political parties—the whigs and Know Nothings—and it has divided and demoralized the democratic party. So much for the politicians. If we look at the American church we shall find that the introduction of the slavery question has already divided the two most numerous, powerful and wealthy sects in the country—the Baptists and the Methodists. We have the Baptist church North and the Baptist church, the Methodist Book Concern and the Methodist Book Concern South; and the most bitter enmity exists between the Northern and Southern members of the same sect. The slavery question has likewise been bone of contention in the American Tract Society and various other religious and philanthropic institutions of the day, diminishing their receipts, lessening their power of usefulness, and bringing them generaly into public contempt. Latterly we have seen Doctor Cheever's church, once among the wealthiest and most fashionable in the city, losing, through the introduction of abolition doctrines into its pulpit, the better part of its congregation, and compelled to ask eleemosynary aid from British abolitionists. The same influences have ruined the light lite-rature of the North, and killed several magazines—Putnam's Monthly for one. Everywhere so far, the abolition infection has resulted

And now we see it in its latest phase, on the poards of one of the Broadway theatres. The soult promises to be the same as usual. Only a few days have elapsed since the "Octoroon" play was produced on the stage, and already re are dissensions, and quarrels, and indications that portend the early dissolution of the concern. For a brief period the exhibition of the almighty nigger on the stage may attract the attention of the curious theatre-

some other sensation, and the Winter Garden theatre will go down, with Cheever's church, the Methodist Book Concern, the Baptist church, and the Tract Society. The Public Administra tor will be called upon to act in his official on pacity, and seal up the mask of Thalia, the poison and dagger of Melpomone (now changed to a revolver or a bowle knife), and keep them in good order for the next customer. that will be the fate of all the anti-slavery theatres, if we are not very much mistaken.

PROSPECTS OF NEW YORK MERCHANTS DOWN South.-The traveller on the European Continent must have his passport, with its indispensable visé, and it must pass the inspection of the police from place to place, before the bearer can pass. The present fearful crisis of the slavery agitation appears to have created, by a sort of spontaneous combustion, a pass port system in our Southern States, and for the especial benefit of our New York merchants But we find, from an example before us in th Weekly News, published at a place called Enterprise, Mississippi, that a Seuthern passport to our merchants may pass a good many in the lump, and that the visé of a local newspaper editor will make it all right. Thus the editor of the paper aforesaid gives his visé to the passport of over half a dozen New York firms, in this fashion :- "We endorse the above named gentlemen as being entirely sound on the nigger question, and connected with good and reliable houses." Our Southern newspaper editors may thus very often do good service to the New York merchant; and we are happy to recognise the friendly endorsement afore of our Mississippi cotemporary.

THE EXECUTION AT CHARLESTOWN YESTER DAY.—The last scene of the Harper's Ferry tragedy was enacted yesterday at Charlestown, a., in accordance with the fiat of the law. The two free negroes, Green and Copeland, were hanged at a little after eleven o'clock, and the white men, Cook and Coppie, at a few minutes before one in the afternoon, after having made an unsuccessful effort to escape on the previous night. The painful event was witnessed by about ten thousand persons, exclusive of the military, but no disturbance whatever took place. Thus, by the execution of these five traitors, has the law been vindicated, and treason against the peace and security of the South been justly punished.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Southern Opinions of Northern Sentiment of the Slavery Question.

Negotiations for the Speakership.

MORE BALLOTTINGS AND NO CHOICE, Sic.,

Our Special Washington Despatch

The South Americans held a caucus this morning, and was accordingly done. Two ballots were given for Bo-teler, and one ballot for George Briggs, of New York. Their object in changing was to give the democrats an opportunity to cast their votes for some one of their numopportunity to cast their votes for some one or their bur-ber. The Americans will, it is understood, continue to change around until they have exhausted their entir number. This, at least, is their nessent programme: A number of democrats have expressed a willingness to vote for a moderate American, if thereby they can defea

Sherman; but it is very questionable whether the en-tire democratic vote can be thrown in that direction. The object of the caucus now in session is to consider

Quite a number of republicans are getting very restive Quite a number of republicans are gotting very remark, and would gladly abandon Sherman for either Corwin, of Ohio, or Pennington, of New Jersey. The only chance of electing Sherman is the adoption of the plurality resolution. The democrats will not allow its adoption, for some weeks yet at any rate. This has been positively deter

The republicans have performed a coup d'étal to-day truly startling. This morning the city was rife with ru-mors that the democrats would go over to the Americans and support Mr. Boteler for Speaker. The report did not seem to disturb the republicans in the least. About two o'clock the balloting commenced, and to the amaze-ment of every one except the initiated, fourteen republi-licans who have voted steadily for Sherman left him and voted for Gilmer, the owner of one hundred irrepresible niggers in North Carolina. Gilmer's vote by this move has run up to thirty-six, and Sherman's down to ninety-six. This not only nationalized the republicans at one leap by voting for a slaveholder, and verified the pledge of Etherston made a december of the professions. esp by voting for a slaveholder, and vermen the plouge of Etheridge, made a day or two since, that Gilmer's vote could exceed thirty, but it afforded the democrats an opportunity to go over and elect a Southern man, an opponent of Sherman, who has denounced the Helper book as an infamous work, and the Harper's Ferry insurgents as an infamous work, and the Harper's Ferry insurgents as traitors and murderers. They could have elected him by eight majority, and saved the Union, which they have insisted for the last two weeks would be dissolved i

Sherman was elected. They declined doing so.

Before a second ballot was taken Mr. Glimer, with the smut of a black republican embrace fresh upon him, thanked his friends, South and North, for the honor they had conferred upon him, and withdrew his name from the list of candidates, and nominated Mr. Boteler. Now every one was on tiptoe to witness a verification of he rumor mentioned above; but the democrats seemed republicans, and only four—Anderson and Woodson, of Maryland, and Dejarnette, of Virginia, and Underwood, of Georgia—voted for him.

The following are the republicans who voted for Gi The following are the republicans who voted for the mer, and whose votes would have elected him had the democrats united, namely—Campbell, Hale, Jenkins, Morris, Schwartz, Scranton, Morehead, Stevens, Mül-ward, Wood and Verree, of Pennsylvania, Haskin and Van Wyck, of New York, and Nixon, of New Jersey.

The most carnest appeals have been made by demo cratic members to all parties in the House, to sacrific their preferences and unite upon some conservative man.

The failure on the part of the democracy to take advantage of the opportunity presented them to put their preaching in practice, and prevent Sherman from being elected, is a subject of surprise to many.

On the second ballot to-day Sherman again recovered

his relative strength, wanting four votes of an election Mr. Davis, of Maryland, adhered to Gilmer.

The democrats and Americans are caucussing to night, with a hope on the part of some of each party that a which a hope on the part of some of each party that a ticket naming all the officers of the House, with Boteler at the head, will be agreed upon. Boteler is said to be the only man in the South American ranks for whom the democrats can vote, because it is asserted he is an old line whig, and was never a Know No-thing. If this is true, how came he in the National Know Nothing Convention that nominated Fillmore in February, 18567 I am satisfied from a canvass that Northern demowho would be here except for the foreign vote in their several districts, hence they cannot elect to the Speaker's chair a man whose political principles lead him to oppress the foreigner. On the other side, it is asserted that there is not a man in the democratic ranks upon whom the Americans would unite. Mr. Davis, of Indiana, is Dou-glas' candidate, and the administration democrats would

I feel safe in asserting that all the anti-Lecompton democrats and some of the Americans would vote for Sherman, if, by doing so, it would prevent an adminis-tration man from an election.

tration man from an election.

There is good authority for asserting that the plurality rule will not be adopted until after the holidays, so the House will not be organized until January, unless a ma goers; but the public will soon and logity you accomplishes it. The members who are the

bitterest opponents of the plurality rule a re-thwere members of the Thirty-fourth under that rule Mr. Banks was elected.

The democratic causus resulted in adheris and refusing to allow the plurality rule to a Twenty members declared that they would never a one of the Southern opposition. The Americans set they have done all that they can do to organize the fi-Humphrey Marshall has done his utmost to units South Americans with the democrats. The republicans are quite elated by the doings of democrats to night, and were never more firm for

until be withdraws, when they will concentrate on Etheridge, and notify the republicans that they cannot have the plurality rule and most unite on Mr. Etheridge. Such a course will only put off the organization to an in-terminable period, and the responsibility will rest with the factious fillbusters. the factious filibusters.

In the meantime, the creditors of the governs

starving or sacrificing their certificates for a song.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DESIGNATIO CAUCUS.

A democratic caucus was held at the capital to-s
Mr. Houston was chosen Chairman and Messrs. Cox
Wright, of Tounessee, Secretaries. Fifty eight men

ore present. On motion of Mr. Rwyn, speeches were limited to five

Mr. Bocon expressed his thanks to the democratic members for their confidence in him and his willingness to withdraw if the caucus thought another man could get a larger vote.

Mr. Winnow spoke in favor of adhering to the nomination of Mr. Bocock. He preferred by far an anti-Lecoma

ton man to an American.

Mr. Strvanson spoke against the plurality rule. Mr. John Commans was in favor of the de-

Mr. Cox spoke to the same effect for the largest delegation of the North. He was unwilling to vote for any Kaow Nothing, or any man supported by them, unless that man should be a democrat. But he was willing at the proper time to vote for an anti-Lecompton democrat when it could be shown he could be elected. Mr. Monrgonesy took a different view, thin

might be a union between the national men of the Ame might be a mind between the national men of the Americans and democrats so effected as to crush out sections ism. He thought it dangerous that republicanism should have the patronage of the Capitol.

Mr. Harsis, of Va., made an earnest appeal to gentle

men to stand by democratic principles and mea. He would not ask Northern democrats to make such a saori fice as to vote for a South American.

Mr. Gaszerr interrupted Mr. Harris by stating that

members of the American party had informed him that they were as willing to vote for Mr. Bocock as any other Mr CRAIG, of Missouri, after seme remarks, moved

that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the minority of the House on the subject of organization. BURNETT urged his view of the matter, and opposed the motion. He inquired who asked to confer with us

herence to Mr. Bocock. Mr. HINDMAN said he never would be transferred by cancus to any one but a democrat.

Mr. Dz Jarnette explained why he voted to-day for Mr. Boteler. He thought he had voted for Mr. Bocock as long as there was a chance for him.

Mr. Clames offered the following resolution, which we merely read for information:—

merely read for information:

Resolved, That it is our duty to adhere to the nomination heretofore made in caucus until such time as it is demonstrable that some other person can secure the whole vote recorded and an additional vote sufficient to elect him; and, in that event, the committee heretofors appointed are hereby authorized to call another meeting for the purpose of conferring together on the subject.

Mr. Pavos, after some preliminary remarks, offered a substitute Mr. Craig's resolution, as follows:

That the members of this Conference persist in the support of the democratic nomines for Speaker until his declination or a conference of the party shall determine otherwise.

Mr. Vallandighan concurred in what Meesrs. Coc and Cox had said, as to the sentiment of the North and West on the subject of organizing.

Mr. Pryor's proposition was generally acceptable, but without a vote, Mr. Craig and others previously making speeches in favor of it, the caucus adjourned.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

There bids fair to be trouble among democr tors in regard to the arrangement of the Senate commit-toes. The South have had for some years the chairman ship of all the leading committees, ignoring Western and Northern democratic Senaturs. They ask now that some of the chairmanahips of the leading committees, such as Commerce and Post Office, may be given to the North and West. If their request is refused, they threaten to denounce the affair in the Senate when the committees come up for election. An effort is making to put Senater Douglas at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, as an offset for leaving him off the head of the Committee on Territories, but that will not heal the wound. There will be a sharp debate in the Senate on the subject. The Senators caucus relative to the matter norrow.

THE PACIFIC RATEROAD as the one reported by him last year. It is thought that considering the bill for a Pacific railroad

THE PAY OF THE NAVY.

Senator Mallory's bill for the increase of pay of the mayy is the same as the one reported by him last year.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. House of Representatives.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1859.
On motion of Mr. Ninlack, it was resolved that till the election of a Speaker, the Clerk of the last House be au-

therized to exercise the power devolving on the Speaker for preserving order in the galleries and on the floor of the House for the time being, under the rules of the last House; and that the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the like pur pose, be under the direction of the Clerk.

Mr. Millson, (dem.) of Va., in explanation, denied that he ever said that any man who endorsed Helper's book was not fit to live.

SURECH OF MR. BONHAM ON THE NATIONAL CRINES.

the close of the third week of this session, and we have not you organized this House. The attention of the whole country is directed to the proceedings of this body, and the question which the country will naturally ask is, How is it that this branch of Congress cannot organize the House and proceed to the business of the country? Gentlemen on the other side may flatter themselves that they appear to more advantage before the country than we here on this side. It is true they have the larger num-ber, but, nevertheless, the majority of this House are un-willing to see placed in that chair any endorser of the infamous compend of the Helper book; and this ma-jority are quite satisfied to submit this question to the tribunals of public opinion as to the result, and as to who will be held responsible for this disorganization. The majority are opposed to the election of the henorable member from Ohio to the for this disorganization. The majority are opposed to the election of the henorable member from Ohio to the Speakership of this House, as one of the endorsers of that book; and we feel that we are justified in that opposition in our own eyes, and in the eyes of the country, and are justified in resisting, by all lawful, constitutional and honorable means, his (Mr. Sherman's) entering upon that high position. The resolution of the zentieman from Missouri declares that the member from Ohio, who endorsed the sentiments contained in that wicked and infamous pamphlet, was not fit to be the Speaker of this House. To that resolution I give my most unqualified assent. I say nothing of the gentieman promonally, but, speaking in a political sense, I fully endorse the sentiment contained in that resolution. The gentieman from North Carolina submitted a resolution, which contains sentiments which, however, I cannot endorse. I do not question that gentieman's motives, but I say that his resolution is calculated to do injury to his own side of the House, and to embarrass them in getting a vote upon the first resolution introduced by the gentieman from Missouri. Whatever may be the gentieman's object, the result has been deleterious to the issue submitted to the House. With regard to the compromises that have been alleged to have been violated by the South, I say here, and the country will sustain me in saying it that we committed a vital error when the compromise of 1850 was accepted by us of the South. We committed a fatal error when we accepted that portion of it whereby with desired and the common blood and the common treasure. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Gilmer) was known as a democrat up to his vote of yesterday, and he may yet claim to belong to that party; but I think that no member of the House known as a democrat who voted for that member of the House known as a democrat who voted for the amenter, and I tell him the impression him as a member of the House known as a democrat who voted for that member of t

South that eye ; continuous C aganter should be gre-